Project4: FAMOUS PEOPLE

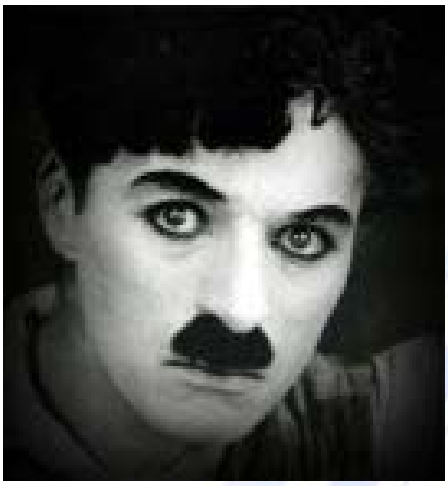
The plan of the seance

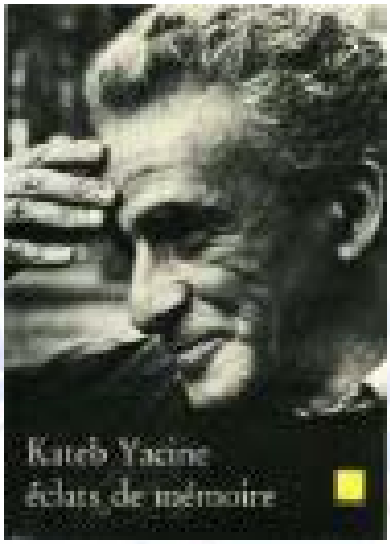
- Sequence 1
- Sequence 2
- Sequence 3
- Sequence 4

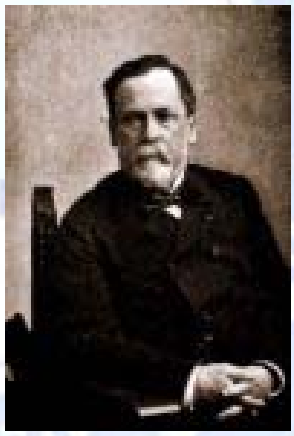
http://www.onefd.edu.dz

جميع الحقوق محفوظة ©

- **Sequence 1:**







FAMOUS PEOPLE

http://www.onefd.edu.dz جميع الحقوق محفوظة ©

I. Reading Activities

Read this text carefully then answer the questions.

Vangari Muta Maathai, van biologist, was the Nobel Peace n December 10, 2004. e first African woman is award for her work cial field, her fight for rights and the on of the environment. as the first woman in Africa to hold a e and teach at University.

http://www.onefd.edu.dz جميع الحقوق محفوظة ©

In 1977 she founded The "Green Belt Movement" whose objective is to reforest Africa. This movement aims at promoting biodiversity, creating jobs and, at the same time, giving women a more important place in society.

She has received fourteen awards so f
Award for "her contribution to the well-being of mankind.

In 2002 she was elected ecologist at the Kenyan parliament and in 2003 she became a member of the government at the Environment, Natural Resources and Wildlife ministry.

"The protection of our environment and the promotion of peace are closely related," she said. "We are planting the seeds of peace for today and for the future."

Thanks to her movement against disafforestation, which is a source of drought and poverty for the local populations, more than 30 million trees have been planted in Kenya by mostly women. Her programme has been applied in Tanzania, Uganda, Malawi, Lesotho, Ethiopia and Zimbabwe.

"Her approach for a lasting development includes democracy, human rights and particularly women's rights," the Nobel comity explained. "Peace on earth depends on our ability to improve our environment."

http://www.onefd.edu.dz جميع الحقوق محفوظة ©

1. Are these statements true (T) or false (F). Quote from the text.

a) Wangary Maathai is the first African person to get the Nobel Peace Prize. ….
b) She worked as a teacher at Nairobi University.
c) The Green Belt Movement is an ecological organization. …..
d) She thinks that there is no relation between environment and peace. ……
e) Poverty and drought are the causes of disafforestation. ……

2. In which paragraph is it mentioned that Wangary's action is not limited to her country only?

……..

3. What or who do the underlined words in the text refer to?

- <u>this award</u> …. ⟶
- among <u>them</u>…. ⟶
- <u>she</u> said… ⟶
- <u>which</u> is a source …. ⟶

http://www.onefd.edu.dz جميع الحقوق محفوظة ©

4. Match the words in A with their synonyms in B

A	B
1. award	a. aim, goal
2. field	b. ameliorate
3. found	c. prize
4. objective	d. linked
5. mankind	e. create
6. related	f. domain
7. lasting	g. durable
8. improve	h. humanity

1….. 2…… 3…… 4…… 5…… 6……

7…… 8……..

http://www.onefd.edu.dz جميع الحقوق محفوظة ©

Vocabulary Building

* Some compounds are formed with:

- an adverb + past participle

eg. Well-known.

Zineddine Zidane is a well-known football player all over the world.

- badly + past participle

eg. The workers in this factory have decided to go on strike because they are badly paid.

http://www.onefd.edu.dz جميع الحقوق محفوظة ©

(continued)

- poorly + past participle

eg. The little girl was poorly dressed.

- ill + past participle

eg. Since he stopped smoking, he has become ill- tempered.

- well + past participle

eg. She is always well-disposed towards everybody

جميع الحقوق محفوظة ©

Match the compounds in A with their explanation in B.

A	B
1. ill-advised	a. robust, muscular.
2. well-built	b. not compatible
3. ill-behaved	c. imprudent
4. poorly-matched	d. lacking good manners
5. well-fed	e. having been seriously injured
6. badly-wounded	f. having had plenty to eat

1….. 2…… 3…… 4…… 5…… 6……

http://www.onefd.edu.dz جميع الحقوق محفوظة ©

Pronunciation and Spelling

Remember :

Regular verbs form their past simple tense with **ed**. The final **ed** can be pronounced

/**id**/ after the sounds **d** and **t**. pretended invited
/**t**/ after the sounds **k, p, s, f, ch, tch**
booked coughed pronounced pushed
/**d**/ after the sounds **b, l, g, m, n, r, v, w, y, z,** and the vowels. seemed stared played used studied

http://www.onefd.edu.dz جميع الحقوق محفوظة ©

Now, classify the verbs in this passage in the table below according to the pronunciation of the final -ed-

The bus was already crowded when it arrived at the station. Some passengers squeezed to the door. Suddenly a woman shouted "I've been robbed! I want my wallet!" After a while, the driver decided to drive everybody to the police station. There, three policemen searched the passengers and discovered the wallet in the woman's bag. The woman, who was very embarrassed, apologized to everybody and explained that she believed she had put her wallet in one of her coat pockets.

/t/	/id/	/d/
……..	……..	……
……..	……..	……
	……..	…….
		…….
		…….

جميع الحقوق محفوظة ©

II. Mastery of Language.

1. **Read this news report and answer the questions :**

   How many pieces of news can you identify?

The Six o'clock News

Good ev[illegible] Laura Taylor and Jim Clancy.

Last night there was an earthquake in San Francisco. The earthquake destroyed the bridge. Many buildings fell down. The army came rapidly to help survivors.

The International Red Cross sent planes with food and medicine to the area this morning.

The Virginia police are looking for two climbers in the Blue Mountains. The climbers left two days ago to climb Mount Blue. It began to snow heavily yesterday afternoon. The police sent out a search party last night. They spent the night on the mountains, but they didn't find the climbers.

2. In which tense are the underlined verbs? Why?

.....

.....

3. Read and rewrite the following statements into the negative, using the prompts in brackets.

http://www.onefd.edu.dz جميع الحقوق محفوظة ©

eg. The earthquake destroyed the bridge. (the museum)

The earthquake did not destroy the museum.

a. The army came to help survivors. (kill survivors)
……..

b. The International Red Cross sent planes with food and medicines. (ships with arms)
……

c. The climbers left yesterday morning. (last week)
…….

d. The police spent the night on the mountains.
(in a hotel)
…….

http://www.onefd.edu.dz جميع الحقوق محفوظة ©

Remember:

-The past simple tense is used for past actions.
The time markers are: yesterday- last (night, week, year…) -ago (four days ago, 2 years ago…)
In + date in the past (in 1956…)

We form the negative and interrogative forms with **did** and the **verb in the infinitive**.
Buildings fell down.
Buildings **did not fall** down.
Did buildings **fall** down?

جميع الحقوق محفوظة ©

- We need prepositions of time such as **on, in, at, from…till** to write about past events.

جميع الحقوق محفوظة ©

4. Read these examples then fill in the gaps with the right preposition.

eg.

- **In 1967** Professor Christian Barnard performed the first heart transplant.

- **In May** 2003 a terrible earthquake destroyed several cities.

- **On November** 1, 1954 the Algerian Revolution broke out in the Aurès.

- The lesson started **at** 10 o'clock.

- The lecturer spoke **from** 9.20 am **till** 11.30 am.

http://www.onefd.edu.dz جميع الحقوق محفوظة ©

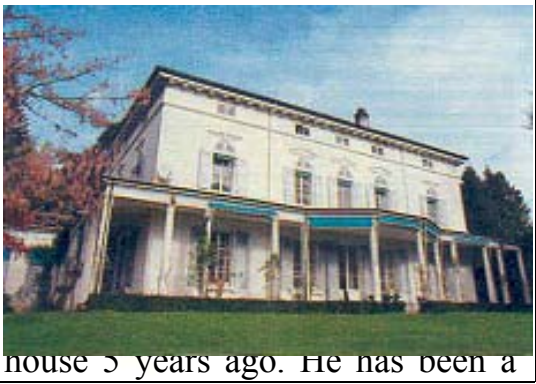
Now, use the correct preposition in each gap:

.. Egypt. We 0 pm ….1 friend of ours was waiting for us at the airport. After a night in his home, we went downtown to look for a hotel. During our stay we did a lot of sightseeing. …August 3, we left for the King's Valley. It was wonderful.

We stayed in Egypt …. July 26 …… August 8 and we came back to Algiers where we arrived …. 2.45 pm.

5. Read these sentences and answer the questions below.

Peter and Bill went to the same school. They finished high school in 1982. They have had different careers.

 house 5 years ago. He has been a	bank in 1998 and escaped to a Pacific Island. He bought a luxury yacht the next year. He has been in the island since 1998.

senator for 6 years and he has had his house for 5 years.	He has had his yacht since 1999.

a) How long has Peter been a senator?
……

b) How long has he had his house?
……..

c) How long has Bill been in an island?
…….

d) How long has he had a yacht?
…….

http://www.onefd.edu.dz جميع الحقوق محفوظة ©

Remember:

- We use the present perfect to say how long something has existed or something has been happening up to the present.

  eg. A: How long have Peter and Bill known each other?

  B: They have known each other
  -for many years.
  -since they were at school.

eg. A: How long has it been raining?

B: It has been raining -since 2 o'clock.
- for one hour.

- We use **since** when we say the beginning of the period. (2 o'clock).
- We use **for** when we say the period of time (one hour).

For one hour
(Period)

2 o'clock (beginning of period) — 3 o'clock (now)

http://www.onefd.edu.dz جميع الحقوق محفوظة ©

Remember also:

- We use the present prefect continuous (have/has been + stem + ing) for situations that continue up to the present.

eg. I have been driving for 10 years.

- We use the present perfect simple (have/has+past participle) for situations that exist for a long time. The situation still exists now.

eg. He has always worked for this firm.

- Some verbs (be, have, know) are not used in the continuous.

eg. Peter and Bill have been friends for a long time.

6. Since or For?

a) …….1986
b) …….last December
c) …….two weeks
d) …….ages
e) …….April
f) …….ten minutes
g) …….he was born
h) …….they moved to their new house.

http://www.onefd.edu.dz
جميع الحقوق محفوظة ©

7. Rewrite these sentences using the present perfect simple or continuous with for and since.

eg. - Jack lives in Scotland (5 years)
- Jack has been living in Scotland for five years.

a) My brother is studying physics at university. (2002)
……

b) Paul smokes (he was 16)
……

c) I collect coins (20 years)
……

d) She has that car (she passed her driving test)
……

http://www.onefd.edu.dz جميع الحقوق محفوظة ©

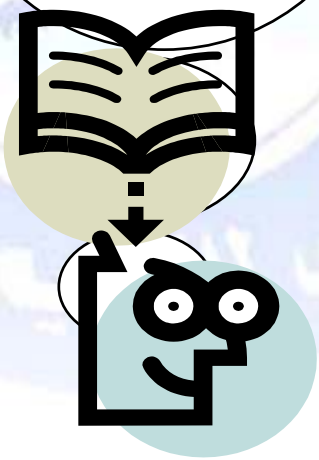
Improve your vocabulary

-biologist: person who studies life and living things.

-award: something given as a prize in a competition.

-to fight (fought-fought): to struggle against.

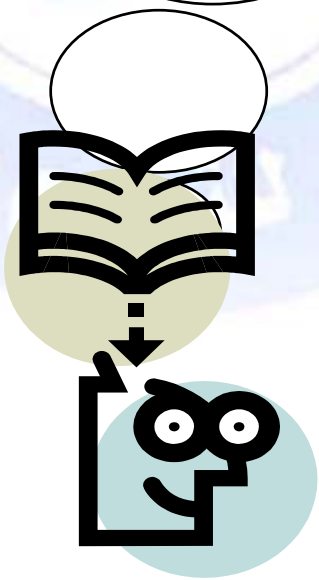
-ecologist: person who studies the habits of living things and their relation.



http://www.onefd.edu.dz جميع الحقوق محفوظة ©

(continued)

-pollution
-to pollute: make dirty; destroy the purity of.
-disafforestation: act of cutting down forests.
-wildlife: fauna; animals, birds that are not tamed or domesticated.
-drought: continuous period of dry weather causing distress; want of rain.



http://www.onefd.edu.dz جميع الحقوق محفوظة ©

III. Writing Activities.

1. Reorder these sentences to write a coherent paragraph.

a) In the last elections she beat her rival, the great football player, George Weah, with a score of 59,4 %.

b) She studied economics at Harvard University and is an expert at the World Bank.

c) However, her mission seems difficult since everything in Liberia has to be reconstructed.

d) Mrs Ellen JOHNSON SIRLEAF, 67, was elected president of Liberia in November 2005.

e) The "First Lady" of Liberia is determined to bring back stability to her country devastated by a terrible civil war

f) She has, thus, become the first African woman to rule a country.

……
……
……

http://www.onefd.edu.dz جميع الحقوق محفوظة ©

2. Write about someone who achieved something important during his or her life. Include information about these things

- who the person is
- what he or she is famous for
- the person's early life
- how he or she became famous
- later life and achievements
- what he or she is remembered for

……
……
……
……
……
……
……
……
……
……

http://www.onefd.edu.dz جميع الحقوق محفوظة ©

• Sequence 2:

I. <u>Reading Activities.</u>

1.Read and say whose biography it is. Choose a, b or c

a) Nelson Mandela
b) Martin Luther King
c) Mohandas Gandhi

He was born in Portbander in 1869. In 1888 he left for to study law and returned to ter. In 1893 he travelled to frica to fight for the rights of there. He led a campaign of resistance against the ment's discriminatory policy.

ndia and soon became the dominant figure in the , organizing non violent campaigns of civil ger strikes and boycotts. In 1925 he became president of the Indian National Congress. All his life, he held two principles: non-violence and truth.

In 1947, India was eventually granted independence.
On January 30, 1948, he was assassinated by a Hindu fanatic who opposed his programme of tolerance for all creeds and religions.

2. Answer these questions.

a) In your opinion, what were the living conditions of Indians in South Africa? Justify.
……..

b) What means did he use so that India would become independent?
……..

http://www.onefd.edu.dz جميع الحقوق محفوظة ©

c) Why did a Hindu fanatic kill him?

……..

3. Choose the best answer a, b or c to explain the underlined words.

1. The South African government had a discriminatory policy.

   a) a policy that gives equal chances to everybody.
   b) a policy that gives different treatment to certain people.
   c) a policy that is unfair with everybody.

2. He became the dominant figure in the struggle for independence.

   a) fighting b) war c) revolution

http://www.onefd.edu.dz جميع الحقوق محفوظة ©

3. Civil disobedience means

a) a blind obedience
b) an organized refusal to obey the laws
c) a refusal to disobey the police

4. He organized boycotts. A boycott is

a) a demonstration
b) a riot
c) the refusal to have anything to do with…

5. He preached tolerance for all creeds

a) races b) beliefs c) social classes

4. Find in the text words that are closest in meaning to:

-combat: ……..

-finally: …….

-was against: ……

http://www.onefd.edu.dz جميع الحقوق محفوظة ©

Word Building.

- **Building adjectives**

a) Can you complete these adjectives using the right suffix each time?

effect….	glori…	fashion…	excit…
repress….	frighten…	reproach…	nerv…
disappoint…	inviol…	perish…	scorn…
shad….	shak…	involv…	repuls…

b) Complete these sentences using adjectives from the table above.

1. I was so deeply …… in my work that I didn't hear you knock.
2. Aspirin is a simple but very …… treatment.
3. She felt …… before the interview.
4. We looked for somewhere cool and …… to have a picnic.
5. You can't keep cheese and yoghurt for a long time, they are …… goods.
6. When I told her I couldn't do anything for her, there was a …… look on her face and I felt guilty.

Remember :

We use suffixes (full, less, al, able, ous, ic, ive, y) to nouns or verbs to make adjectives.

eg. beautiful helpless social sociable cautious romantic impulsive salty

http://www.onefd.edu.dz

جميع الحقوق محفوظة ©

Pronunciation and Spelling

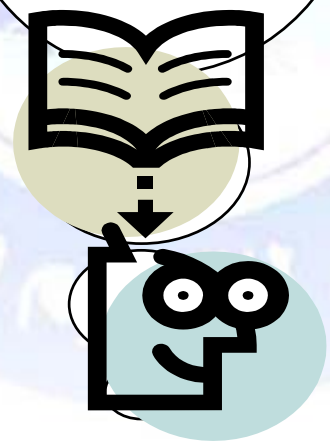
- Double letters

1. When a verb or adjective ends in consonant, vowel, consonant, we double the final consonant before ing /ed /er /est /

eg. stop**ped** rob**bing** big**ger** hot**ter**
plan**ned** begin**ning** big**gest** hot**test**

2. If the word has more than one syllable, we double the final consonant.

eg. regret**ting** permit**ting**



جميع الحقوق محفوظة ©

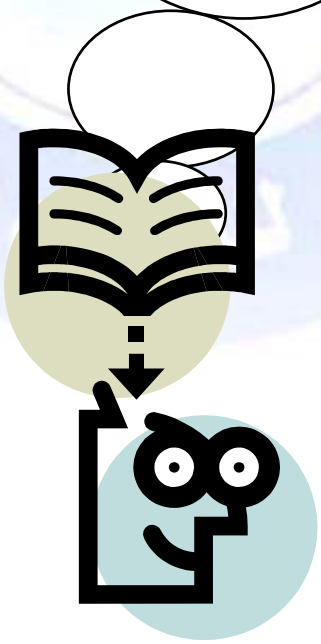
(continued)

1. But if the final syllable is not stressed, we do not double the final consonant.

eg. develop**ing** remember**ing**

2. If the word ends in 2 consonants, or a consonant preceded by 2 vowels, we do not double the final consonant.

eg. fast**er** weep**ing**



http://www.onefd.edu.dz جميع الحقوق محفوظة ©

a) Do we double the consonant if we add –ing- ?

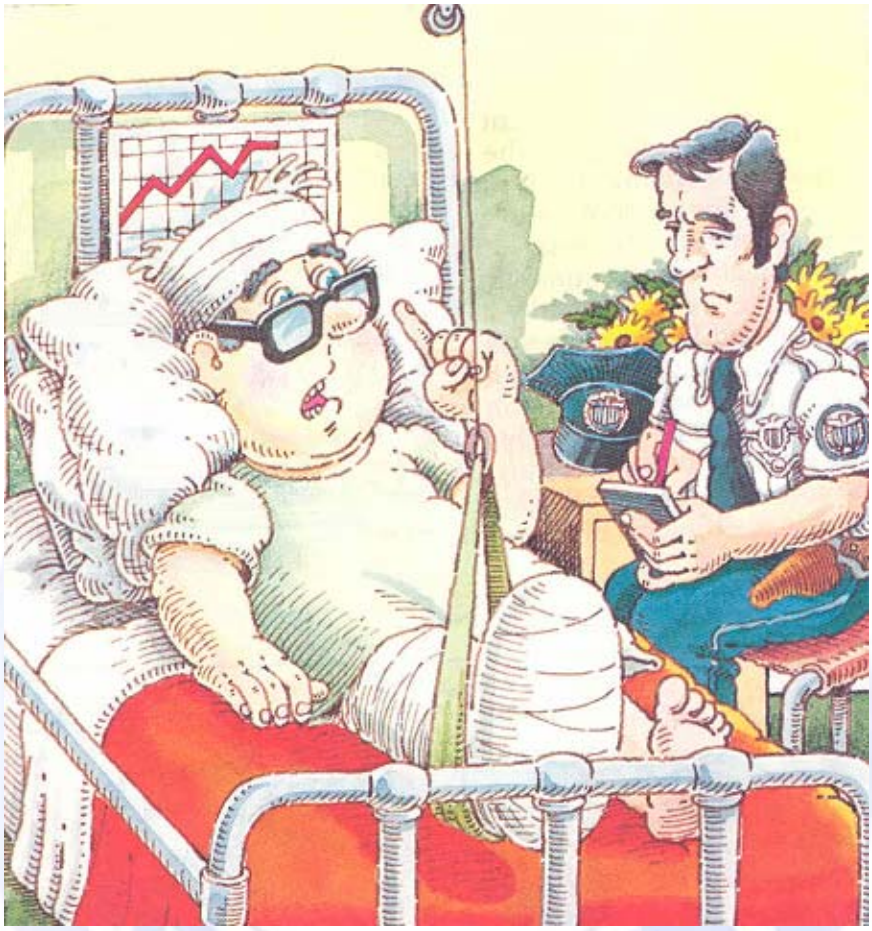
-omit…	-refer…	-plan…
-answer…	-prohibit…	-report…
-tip…	-rot…	-deliver…
-envelop…	-chat…	-forget…

b) Here, indicate the endings to these words.
Do we double the final consonant?

-gold(en)……	-wit (y)……
-boil(ing)……	-rot (en)……
-hot(er)……	-read (ing)……
-wait(ed)……	-fat (est)……

جميع الحقوق محفوظة ©

II. Mastery of Language.



Read this dialogue

An Investigation

Last night at 9.18 pm, Mr Scott Shaw, a high school principal was walking from his office to his car when he was attacked from behind. The attacker hit the principal on his head. The police think the attacker was a student. They are going to question every student in the school, but they started to question the victim at the hospital last night.

http://www.onefd.edu.dz جميع الحقوق محفوظة ©

Policeman: What can you remember about the attack, Mr Shaw?

Mr Shaw: Well, I was working late last night.

Policeman: What time did you leave your office?

Mr Shaw: At about a quarter after nine.

Policeman: Are you sure?

Mr Shaw: Yes, I am. I looked at my watch.

Policeman: What did you do then?

Mr Shaw: Well, I locked the office door, and I was walking to the parking lot when somebody hit me on the head.

Policeman: Did you see the attacker?

Mr Shaw: No. He was wearing a mask over his face.

Policeman: He? Oh, so it was a man!

Mr Shaw: Well, I'm not really sure. No…no, I don't know.

Policeman: Tell me, Mr Shaw, how did you break your leg?

Mr Shaw: Well, when they were putting me into the ambulance, they dropped me!

1. Answer these questions:

a) Where was the principal going when he was hit?

……

http://www.onefd.edu.dz جميع الحقوق محفوظة ©

b) Where did the attacker hit him?

……..

c) Did Mr Shaw see the attacker? Justify?

……..

d) What did he break and when?

…….

2. Why are the verbs in the dialogue in the past? Which past tenses have been used?

…….
…….
…….

جميع الحقوق محفوظة ©

Remember :

1. We use the past continuous
   was / were + stem + ing to say that an action was in progress at a moment in the past.

eg. I was reading a magazine about space.

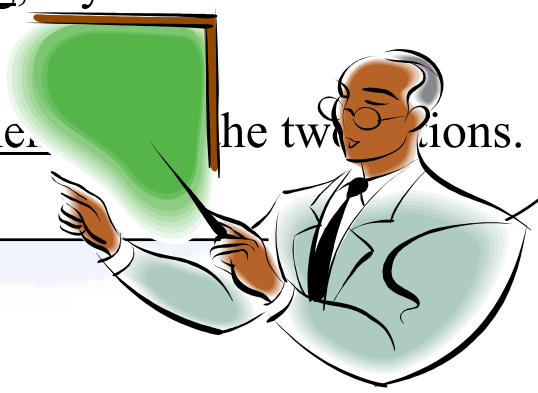
2. When we use the past simple with the past continuous, we want to say that an action interrupted another one in progress.

eg. I was reading when the light went out.

3. When two actions are simultaneous, we use the past continuous for both verbs.

eg. While I was working, my brother was watching TV

4. We use while and whe[illegible] he tw[illegible]ions.



جميع الحقوق محفوظة ©

3. Choose the right tense (past simple or past continuous)

1. Everybody (was talking / talked) when the manager (opened / was opening) the door of the office.

2. She (was walking / walked) in the street when she (was falling / fell) down.

3. While I (listened / was listening) to the radio, the children (were playing / played) video games.

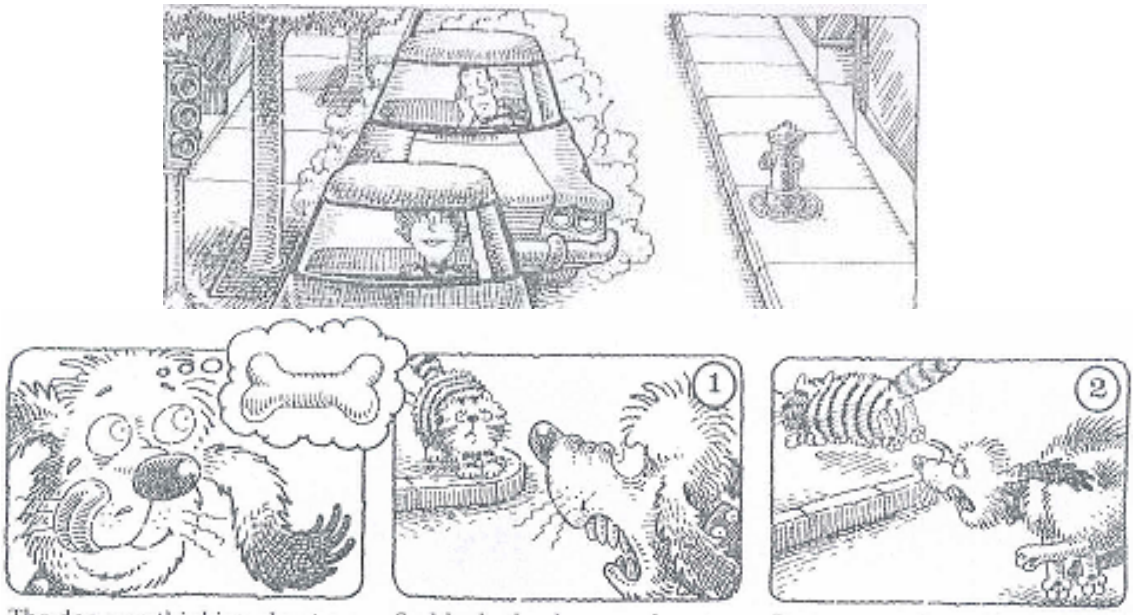
4. The musicians (were playing / played) on stage while the audience (was dancing / danced).

4. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct past tense.

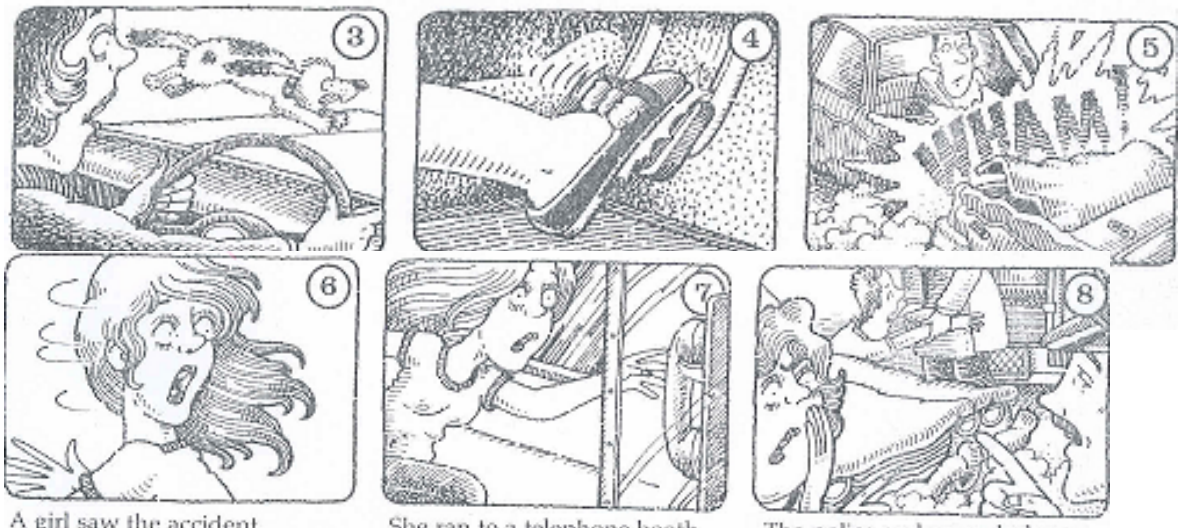
Two cars (go) …… down the second street in Springfield. A woman (drive) …… a Chevrolet and behind her a young man (drive)…… an old Ford.

The woman (drive) …… carefully. The young man (not drive) …… carefully. He (worry) …… about his results at school so he (not pay) …… attention to the road. The traffic light was green. A dog (sit) …… on the corner near the traffic light. A cat (sit)…… on the opposite corner.

4. Using the following pictures write a coherent paragraph. Remember to use while or when.



The dog was thinking about a bone. Suddenly the dog saw the cat. It ran across the road.



A girl saw the accident. She ran to a telephone booth. The police and an ambulance came immediately.

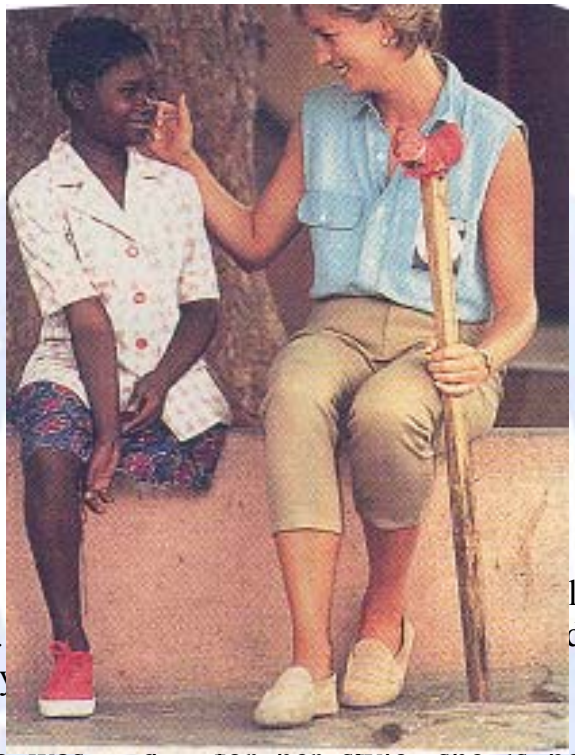
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

http://www.onefd.edu.dz جميع الحقوق محفوظة ©

III. Writing Activities.

1. Complete this paragraph with words from this box.
Be careful, there are more words than gaps.

although – campaigner – followed – mourned – events – humanitarian – duties – residence –despite – marrying – renewed.



She was born [illegible] les on …a… Prince Charles in 1981. [illegible] d Diana continued to carry out their roy[illegible] William and Henry ("Harry").

Though Diana was …d… for her style, she is best remembered for championing numerous …e… causes such as children's issues or AID and leprosy patients. She was also an active …f… for a ban on the manufacture and use of landmines.

Lady Diana, who died in a car crash in Paris on August 31, 1997, was …g…by millions of people through the world.

From Broad Ways (éd. Nathan).

http://www.onefd.edu.dz جميع الحقوق محفوظة ©

2. A. Read the following sentences.

1. Alexander Graham Bell had two careers.
2. Bell was born in Scotland in 1847.
3. Before he invented the telephone, Bell taught deaf students to speak.
4. He hoped to be remembered for his work with the deaf than for his inventions.

Now, find out which sentence does not belong to the paragraph.
Circle the right answer.

- Sentence 1
- Sentence 2
- Sentence 3
- Sentence 4

B) Read the following sentences.

1. There, Remington worked as a cowboy and a sheep rancher.
2. Frederic Remington was born in Canton, New York, in 1861.
3. Later he became famous for his paintings of Wild West scenes.
4. He studied to be an artist before moving to the Wild West.

Here are 4 possible arrangements which would make a coherent paragraph.
Which is the correct one?
Circle the right answer.

a) 3 – 2 – 1– 4
b) 2 – 4 – 1 – 3
c) 1 – 2 – 4 – 3
d) 4 – 1 – 2 – 3

c) Now, write the paragraph.

……
……
……
……

3. Write a summary for the reading passage.

……
……
……
……
……

http://www.onefd.edu.dz
جميع الحقوق محفوظة ©

• Sequence 3:

I. <u>Reading Activities.</u>

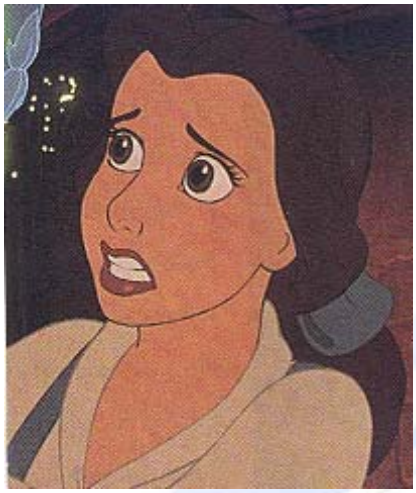
1. Read this text then answer the questions.

Walt Disney, the US film producer, was born in 1901 in Chicago, USA. He attended the Art Schools in Kansas City and in 1923 he directed cartoons at Hollywood, the film-making capital of the world, with his brother Roy Disney.

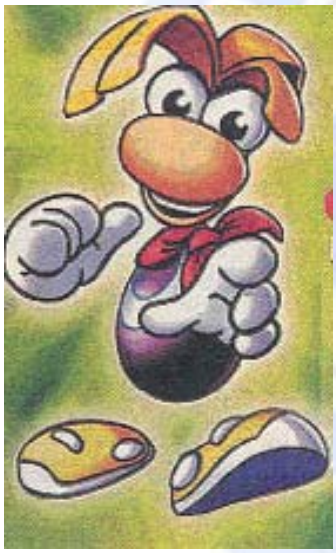
Between 1926 and 1928 he created the series of cartoons "Oswald the Rabbit". Then he invented Mickey Mouse, the most famous character in "Steamboat Willie" in 1928. That film, which was produced by his own company, was the first talkie for a cartoon.

co ies Silly Symphonies in <u>which</u> he used

http://www.onefd.edu.dz جميع الحقوق محفوظة ©

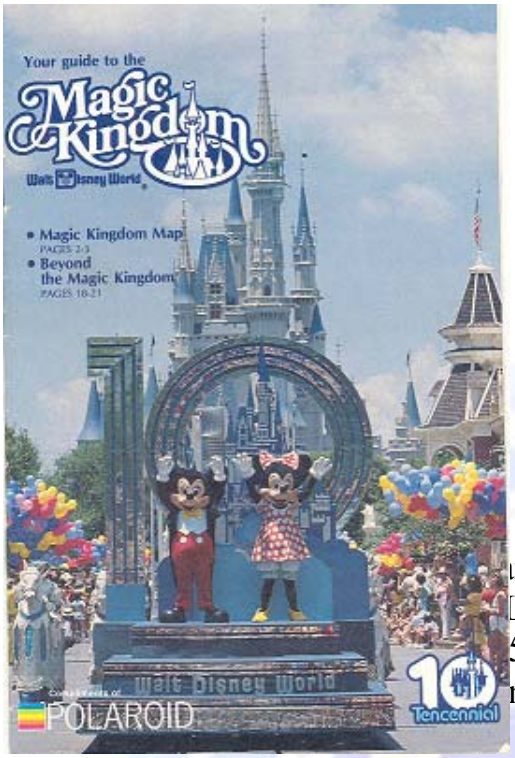


He directed a great number of cartoons such as “Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs” (1937), “Pinocchio” (1940), “Fantasia” (1941) and “Bambi” (1942).



Walt D[illegible]g the most important ones for TV and the cinema. It published books for children and comic strips, starring Donald Duck and Pluto the dog.

جميع الحقوق محفوظة ©



In 1955, a big attraction park with historical reconstructions, shows and parade, Disneyland, was inaugurated at Anaheim in California. This park is visited by thousands of people every year.

In 1971, another recreation park, Disney World was created near Orlando, Florida.

ny made documentaries, “The Living Life” (1956) and produced adventure films 50), “Robin Hood” (1951), “The Shaggy nd cartoons, “Peter Pan” and “The Sword

Walt Disney won twenty six Oscars for his works.

جميع الحقوق محفوظة ©

a) What is Walt Disney famous for?
…….

b) Name three cartoon characters.
……..

c) What did Walt Disney's company produce?
Name 4 categories.
…….

d) Where is Disneyland? What can people see there?
…….

2. Match words or phrases with their definitions:

Words (phrases)	Definitions
1. dwarf	a. publication made up of a number of humorous drawings in a row
2. talkie	b. small being, person below the usual size
3. comic strip	c. talking-film, film in which there is sound

http://www.onefd.edu.dz جميع الحقوق محفوظة ©

3. What or who do the underlined words in the text refer to?

- ….in <u>which</u> he used…..
- …the most important <u>ones</u>…
- <u>It</u> published….

<u>Vocabulary Building.</u>

Homophones

They are words with the same sound, but with a different spelling or meaning.

http://www.onefd.edu.dz جميع الحقوق محفوظة ©

Look at these pairs of words. Read their definitions.

[plein]	-plain (adj) simple, ordinary without ornament -plane (noun) aeroplane
[aidl]	-idle (adj) doing no work, lazy -idol (noun) image of a god, somebody or something greatly loved or admired
[mɔ:niŋ]	-morning (noun) early part of the day - mourning (noun) sorrow, deep sadness caused by the loss of somebody
[houl]	-hole (noun) opening or hollow place in a solid body -whole (adj) entire, complete; all
[teil]	-tale (noun) story -tail (noun) movable part at the end of the body of an animal, reptile…
[si:]	-sea (noun) salt water that covers most of the earth's surface -see (verb) have or use the power of sight
[pei:l]	-pail (noun) vessel of metal or wood for carrying liquid -pale (adj) having little colour (of a person's face) not bright (of colours)
[gæmbl]	-gamble (verb) play games of chance for money -gambol (verb) make quick, playful movements like a child, a lamb…

http://www.onefd.edu.dz جميع الحقوق محفوظة ©

a) Choose the right word to complete each sentence:

1. The …… class took part in the excursion.
   (hole/whole)

2. He lost all his money…… at cards at the casino.
   (gambling/gambolling)

3. The family was in deep…… after the death of the father. (morning/mourning)

4. He was an only child, and the …… of his parents.
   (idle/idol)

5. Dogs wag their…… when they are pleased.
   (tails/tales)

b) Read the question. Write the correct homophone.

1. Which is on foot, a heal or heel?
   ……

2. Which is a colour, blew or blue?
   ……

3. Which can you eat, meat or meet?
   ……..

4. Which is a story, a tail or a tale?
   ……..

http://www.onefd.edu.dz جميع الحقوق محفوظة ©

II. Mastery of Language.

1. Read this passage and choose the best answer a, b or c

A parking problem

My husband and I decided to buy a new house, and I had made an appointment to see our bank manager. I had never met him before, and I was a little nervous.

I drove into town and I was lucky enough to find a parking space outside the bank. I had just started backing into the space when another car drove into it. I was furious! I opened my window and shouted at the other driver. He ignored me and walked away. It took me twenty minutes to find another space.

As soon as I had parked the car, I rushed to the bank. I was ten minutes late for my appointment. I went to the manager's office, knocked and walked in. The manager was behind his desk. He was the man who had taken my parking space!

1. The narrator was nervous because:

   a. the manager wanted to see her.

   b. she had never seen the manager before.

   c. she had bought a new house.

2. She shouted at the driver after:

   a. he had taken her parking space.

   b. she had parked her car.

   c. he had left the parking.

3. When she had parked her car:

   a. she found another space.

   b. she spent twenty minutes at the bank.

http://www.onefd.edu.dz
جميع الحقوق محفوظة ©

c. she went to see the manager.

http://www.onefd.edu.dz جميع الحقوق محفوظة ©

2. Read again the passage and complete this table:

	What had happened?		**What happened?**
After	I…….,		I went to see the bank manager.
As soon as	I had…….into the space,		…… into it.
	I…….	before	I rushed to the bank.
When	I had……at the door of the manager's office,		I ……..behind his desk.

http://www.onefd.edu.dz جميع الحقوق محفوظة ©

Remember :

1. We use the past perfect tense
   Had + past participle of the verb to say that one action happened some time before another action in the past.

2. We usually use the past perfect with:
   after, **as soon as**, **when**, **until** and **before**.

eg. - The doctor examined Peter. He gave him a long prescription.
- After the doctor had examined Peter, he gave him a long prescription

http://www.onefd.edu.dz جميع الحقوق محفوظة ©

3. Use the conjunctions in brackets to join these pairs of sentences. Make all the necessary changes.

1. They demolished all the old houses in the area. They built a supermarket. (when)
2. The star signed a lot of autographs. She got into her car. (before)
3. He sent an application letter to the firm. He received a reply. (as soon as)
4. We left the office. It started raining. (after)

4. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense (present perfect, past simple, past continuous or past perfect).

David Gates, a thief who (flee)…….. prison, (confide) …….. to the motorist who (pick) …….. him up on the motorway that he was an escaped prisoner. The driver, Mr Dick Birch (reply) …….. that he was a prison officer. While Mr Birch (drive) …….. along the motorway, David (speak) …….. about life in prison. A few minutes later, Mr Birch (drop) …….. David at a service area and (phone) …….. the police. As soon as they (arrest) …….. him, they (drive) …….. him back to his jail. David (be) …….. in prison for two years.

http://www.onefd.edu.dz جميع الحقوق محفوظة ©

III. Writing Activities.

1. Reorder these sentences to get a coherent paragraph.

a) Next he worked as a telegraph messenger at the age of fourteen.

b) Finally at the time of his death, his fortune was estimated to exceed £500 million.

c) Andrew Carnegie was born in 1835 in a poor Scottish family.

d) First he emigrated to America with his family, and settled near Pittsburgh.

e) After that he entered the steel business in which he made a lot of money.

f) Then he took a job in a cotton mill when he was 12.

g) During his lifetime, he poured about £350 million into various philanthropies, including a vast network of public libraries.

(From Broad Ways)

……..
……..
……..
……..
……..
……..

http://www.onefd.edu.dz جميع الحقوق محفوظة ©

*What words have helped you find the correct order?

……

…….

……

…….

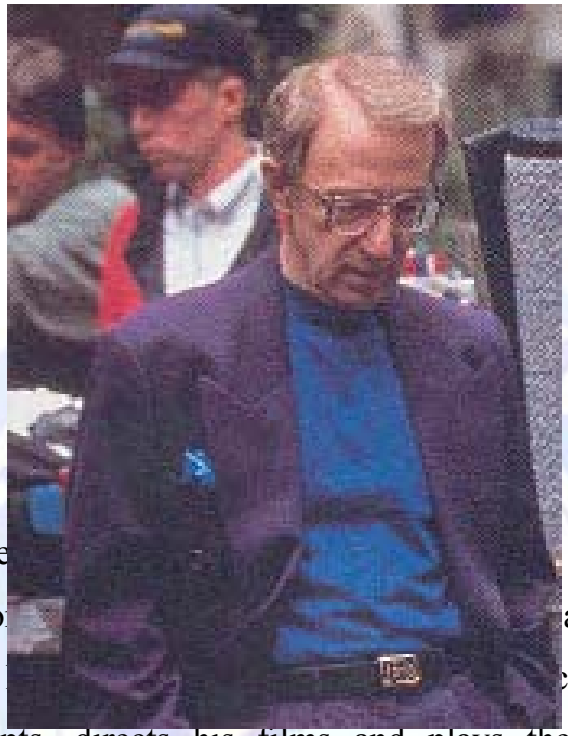
Remember :

Time sequencers (**first**, **then**, **next**, **after that**, and **finally**) help you get the events in their chronological order.

http://www.onefd.edu.dz جميع الحقوق محفوظة ©

2. Fill in each gap with one of the words from the box.

who – as – movies – at – leading – own – funny – from – got.



Woody Alle After being expelled …a… New Yo a TV sketch writer in the 1960's. He an …c... Allen writes his …d... scripts, directs his films and plays the …e... role, always delivering very …f..., very zany comments on the contemporary society.

• Sequence 4:

I. <u>Reading Activities.</u>

Read this passage.

Rigoberta Menchu, the 1992 Nobel Peace Prize was nominated "good will ambassadress" in 2004 by Oscar Berger, the president of Guatemala since December 2003.

eaties signed in 1996 between the nd thus to put an end to the civil war

which has torn the country for more than thirty years.

The first problem Rigoberta Menchu promised to fight is impunity. During that civil war, nearly 200,000 Indians were assassinated, a genocide, according to U.N.O, committed by the army. No official has been judged so far.

However, with the nomination of Rigoberta Menchu, an Indian woman and a Nobel Peace Price, it seems that Guatemala is resolute to take a new start toward reconciliation.

Translation from ELLE
January 2004.

1. Say whether these statements are true (T) or false (F)

a) Oscar Berger was rewarded the Nobel Peace Prize.
b) Oscar Berger has ruled Guatemala since 2003.
c) He appointed Rigoberta Menchu good-will ambassadress.
d) The guerrilla refused to sign the peace treaties in 1996.
e) Rigoberta Menchu wants punishment for those responsible for the assassination of the Indians.

2. Answer these questions.

a) What is Rigoberta's nationality?
…….

b) What has been the problem in the country for a long time?
…….

c) Why did Oscar Berger choose Rigoberta to be a good-will ambassadress?
……...

http://www.onefd.edu.dz جميع الحقوق محفوظة ©

3. Complete this table.

Year	What happened
a)……	Rigoberta got the Nobel Prize.
b)……	the authorities and …….the peace treaties.
	Oscar Berger became……..
c) In December…. d)	he …….Rigoberta as a
……	……

4. Find in the text words whose definitions follow:

a) freedom from punishment, without risk of injury or punishment: ……

b) extermination of race or community by mass murder:……..

http://www.onefd.edu.dz جميع الحقوق محفوظة ©

Pronunciation.

Check your pronunciation

Read this text aloud, paying attention to stress patterns. Use a dictionary to check your pronunciation.

Born a slave in Missouri, USA, on the farm of Moses Carver, George Washington CARVER (1864-1943) was 'kidnapped from his owner's plan'tation by a band of slave raiders. His mother was sold and sent away to 'Arkansas, but Carver's master rec'laimed him after the war and brought him up as his own child.

When he was ten, he asked his master to let him go to school. Later he was admitted as the first black student of Simpson 'College, Indiana, 'Iowa and received a Master degree in agri'cultural science. He de'voted his life to re'search projects co'nnected with southern 'agriculture, which had been 'devastated by years of civil war.

Carver did not make a profit from his dis'coveries: he gave them freely to mankind. In 1940 he do'nated his life's savings to a foun'dation for continuing research in 'agriculture.

The area of his childhood is pre'served as a park, which was the first 'designated national 'monument to an 'African A'merican in the USA.

The 'epitaph on his grave reads: HE COULD HAVE ADDED FORTUNE TO FAME, BUT CARING FOR NEITHER, HE FOUND HAPPINESS AND HONOUR IN BEING HELPFUL TO THE WORLD.

http://www.onefd.edu.dz جميع الحقوق محفوظة ©

II. Mastery of Language.

Read this text

Mrs Brown's Grandfather

Mrs Brown's old grandfather lived with her and her husband. Every morning he went to the park to have a walk and came home at 12.30 for his lunch. But one morning a police car stopped outside Mrs Brown's house at twelve o'clock, and two policemen helped Mr Brown to get out. One of them said to Mrs Brown, "The poor old man lost his way in the park and telephoned us for help, so we sent a car in order to bring him home." Mrs Brown was very surprised, but she thanked the policemen and they left. "But grandfather", she then said, "you have been to that park nearly every day for twenty years. How did you lose your way?" The old man smiled, closed one eye and said, "I didn't lose my way. I just got tired and phoned the police so as not to walk home."

From Elementary Stories for Reproduction By L.A.Hill

a) Grandfather went to the park.
What did he want to do?

……..

b) What do the three underlined phrases express?

……..

http://www.onefd.edu.dz جميع الحقوق محفوظة ©

Expressing purpose

(purpose = goal)

* We express purpose with

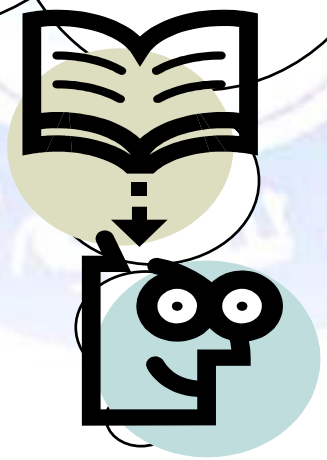
-to+infinitive

-in order to +infinitive

-so as to +infinitive

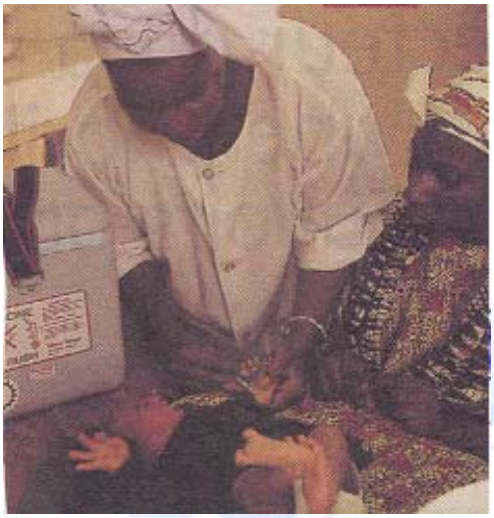
eg. He works hard. He wants to succeed.

He works hard -to succeed.
-in order to succeed.
-so as to



http://www.onefd.edu.dz جميع الحقوق محفوظة ©

2. Find the purpose for these actions.

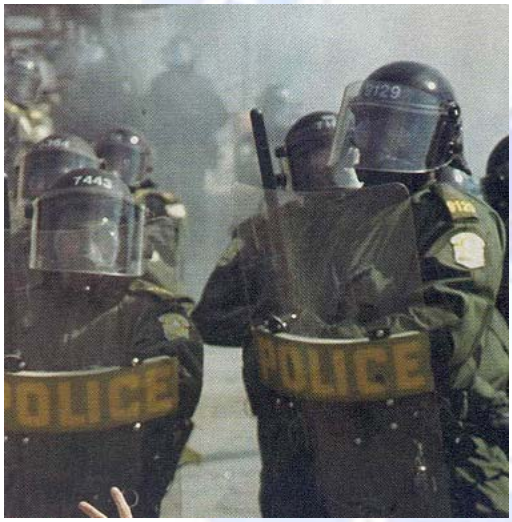


1. The doctor is vaccinating the baby in order to:

a) help his development.

b) protect him from virus.

c) inoculate him with diseases.



2. The policemen carry shields to: in order to:

a) hit the rioters with.

b) frighten the rioters.

c) protect themselves.

3. These Indian people are swimming in the Gange waters so as to:

a) purify themselves.

b) enjoy themselves.

c) collect water.

http://www.onefd.edu.dz جميع الحقوق محفوظة ©

4. We must recycle garbage in order not to:

a) protect the environment.

b) pollute the environment.

c) save the nature.

http://www.onefd.edu.dz

جميع الحقوق محفوظة ©

* we also express purpose with :

So that	+	can / could	+ stem
In order to		will / would	

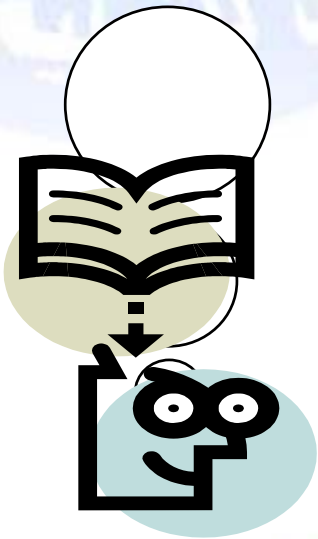
eg.-They are on strike. They want the manager to increase their salaries.

-They are on strike **so that / in order that the manager will** increase their salaries.

eg.-She opened the window.

She wanted us to have some fresh air.

-She opened the window **so that we would / could** have some fresh air.



http://www.onefd.edu.dz جميع الحقوق محفوظة ©

3. Match A with B.

A	B
1. Polar bears are protected so that	a) the soil won't get polluted.
2. All official documents in Canada are bilingual in order that	b) people can shop in the winter without going outside.
3. On icy roads, Canadians use sand – and not salt- so that	c) they won't become extinct.
4. Montreal has an "underground city" so that	d) all Canadian citizens can understand them.

4. Complete these sentences expressing purpose.

a) I have worked hard so that……

b) He took his bag with him on the plane in order that……

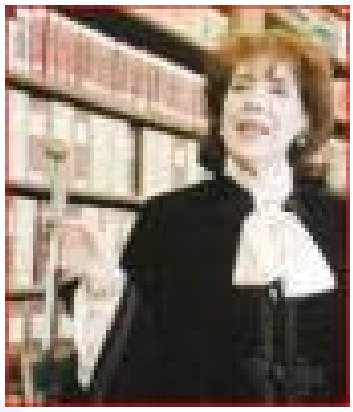
c) They left early in order that……..

d) My neighbour has put up an electric fence round his house so that……

http://www.onefd.edu.dz جميع الحقوق محفوظة ©

III. Writing Activities.

1. Using these notes, write about Assia Djebbar, the Algerian novelist.



- Fatima Zohra Imalayen / Assia Djebbar.
- Algerian novelist.
- 68 years old.
- First woman from North Africa at French Academy (June 16, 2005).
- First Algerian at Ecole Normale Supérieure.
- Left in 1956.
- Came back native country.
- First novel "La Soif" at the age of 20.
- Disapproved by society/ because women's condition: topic of her first novels.
- 2000: got Peace Prize at Frankfurt.
- Lived in the USA after France and Morocco.
- Since 2001 teach literature at New York University.

http://www.onefd.edu.dz جميع الحقوق محفوظة ©

Realization of the project.

Write a story about a famous funny person.

……
……
……
……
……
……
……
……
……
……
……
……
……
……
……
……
……
……
……
……
……
……
……
……
……
……
……
……
……
……

http://www.onefd.edu.dz جميع الحقوق محفوظة ©